

NORTH AMERICAN.

[VOL. I.]

Canadian Rights and Canadian Independence.

[NO. 10.]

PUBLISHED BY H. J. THOMAS.

SWANTON, VT. JUNE 12, 1839.

EDITED BY CANADIANS & AMERICANS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
Price \$1 50 per an. in advance,
or \$2 00 at the end of the year.

PUT DOWN THE TYRANTS!

They never fail who die in a great cause;
The blood may soak their gore,
Their heads may sicken in the sun—their limbs
be strung to city gates
And castle walls, but still their spirit walks abroad;
Though years elapse, and others share as dark a
doom,
It but augments the deep and sweeping thought
Which overpowers all others, and which conducts
The world at last to freedom. BYRON.

People of Canada! Remember that the
blood of martyrs in the cause of FREEDOM
calls aloud for vengeance at your hands.

ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

JOSEPH JACQUES ROBERT was born in
the year 1779, of a very respectable family
in the County of Huntingdon. He settled
as a farmer, in the Parish of St. Philippe,
in the county of Laprairie, and the district
of Montreal. His honesty and industry
soon acquired him a very substantial for-
tune, for a man of his profession. In poli-
tics he never once changed. He was a
Patriot from honest conviction, and from
principle. At every political crisis of his
country he was always the unwavering
supporter of those principles which had for
their object the "greatest good of the
greatest number." The reader will not
be surprised to find such a man among
those who opposed the tyrannical admin-
istrations of Craig, Dalhousie, Aylmer and
Gosford. At the great meeting of the
County of Laprairie, held at St. Constant,
in the month of August, 1837, Mr. Robert
was one of the principal actors. He had
for many years held a commission of Cap-
tain in the Provincial militia. Ashamed
to hold a rank in a body, from which Lord
Gosford had unjustly dismissed many wor-
thy Reformers, Mr. Robert resigned his
commission, and told the Governor that he
could not continue to serve a government
which acted so tyrannically.

After the disasters which befel the Pa-
triot in the fall of 1837, he was not dispi-
rited; on the contrary the persecutions
inflicted on his fellow countrymen roused
to a higher pitch, his hatred towards the
British Government; he made up his
mind to seize the first opportunity to over-
throw the present form of monarchical
despotism and establish a Republic.

On the third of November the signal was
given; faithful to his pledge, he was among
the first to engage in the strife. His respect-
ability and love of freedom, which is always
accompanied by courage, entitled him to a
place of distinction. His countrymen hon-
ored him with the rank of Major; and at the
head of some few men, he proceeded to
disarm the loyalists in his neighborhood.
He was the commander of the party that
went to Walker's house. (Our readers
have already been made acquainted with
this affair, and we shall not therefore again
dilate on this subject.) When the patri-
ots could no longer stand their ground,
Mr. Robert was made a prisoner by the
British. Some would have thought that
his advanced age and his respectable ap-
pearance would have entitled him to res-
pect from the bloodhounds into whose
hands he had fallen, but whoever is con-
versant with British practices is well aware
that they respect nothing. Our unfor-
tunate friend received from them the most
cruel treatment. He was thrown into a
dungeon, and on the third day of January
last, he was dragged before the Court Mar-
tial to undergo a mock trial, which he knew
would end in a pre-determined sentence of
death, which of course would be carried
into effect. These things he told before
hand to a friend in jail.—Not a murmur
was heard from him. He denied the au-
thority and right of such a tribunal to de-
cide upon his life or death, but that availed
him not. His trial continued, and on the
12th of the same month he received official
notice that on the 18th, he should end his
existence like a felon or a murderer on the
scaffold. This awful news he received
with great apparent calmness. The terri-

ble day drew near, but he was not discour-
aged.—He was resigned to his fate and
was willing to offer up his life a sacrifice to
the cause of Liberty. On the 18th, he,
being the oldest of the four unfortunates,
who were to suffer that day, addressed his
companions and told them that although
it was natural to expect from his great age
that nature would soon have put an end to
his existence, yet he had always valued
his life; more particularly when it was to
be sacrificed by his country's enemies.—
But a good cause, like the one for which
he was dying, could not be gained with-
out loss of life; and he was happy to be
one of the victims and thereby save some
young man, who would take fearful ven-
geance on the cruel government which
was butchering them in cold blood. Al-
though aged, and weakened by confine-
ment and ill treatment, he showed great
firmness on the scaffold. After the neces-
sary preparations, he was launched into
eternity.—His sufferings were short.—
The Canadian people have to avenge the
blood of another noble, martyred country-
man.

Major Robert left a wife and five chil-
dren to regret his untimely fate. His
brother, who was then a prisoner in the
jail and who had been requested by the
unfortunate sufferer to witness his execu-
tion, was, during the awful ceremony, en-
couraging the other prisoners: "Tis not
tears my brother needs now; vengeance!
sweet vengeance, will be the only consol-
ation his departed spirit can enjoy. My
brother had 29 brothers and sisters, who
altogether gave him 146 nephews. There
will be a day not far distant, I hope, when
the cruel and horrible spectacle that I now
behold of a beloved brother hanging by the
neck like a dog, shall be fearfully avenged."
We would, that the "day not far distant"
were to-morrow, and that the Canadians
should rise en masse and annihilate their
oppressors.

HISTORY OF CANADA.

(CONTINUED.)

The Marquis Du Quesne De Menne-
ville was the next Governor. Convinced
that peace with Great Britain could not
last long, he passed the greater part of his
time in disciplining the troops and militia.
Several Regiments were sent from France
to Canada. In 1755, Mr. Du Quesne re-
signed his government & the Marquis De
Vaudreuil De Cavagnal was appointed
Governor. It was about this time that
Major-General Montcalm, Brigadier De
Levy, and Colonel De Bourlamaque ar-
rived at Quebec with fresh troops sent from
France. A general war was begun then
between the French and English Colonists.
On the 8th July, 1755. General Aber-
crombie was defeated by General Mont-
calm on Lake George, near Fort Frederick.

The Governor General seeing that a
general conflict between the two nations
was inevitable, caused a census to be taken
and found that the government of Quebec
could furnish 7511 men able to bear arms;
the government of Montreal, 6405 men;
and the government of Three Rivers, 1813
men; forming in all a force of 15,229. Mont-
calm armed three vessels on Lake Cham-
plain to watch the British on that side,
whilst he had given orders to make vast
preparations at Beauport, Quebec, Montreal
and Three Rivers. The militia of Kamour-
aska received orders to march to Point
Levy, those of l'Isle d'Orleans were also
ordered to Cote Beaupre, and those above
Quebec were commanded to come down
by companies to Quebec with one month's
provisions. Whilst these preparations
were going on, Fort Niagara had been
forced to capitulate, and Fort Ticonderoga
had been obliged to surrender to General
Amherst. On the 19th June, 1759, the
English fleet entered the river St. Law-
rence, and passed by l'Isle aux Coudres.
On the 27th, the British landed in two
divisions on the Island of Orleans, in sight
of Quebec, under the command of General
Wolfe, who issued a Proclamation invi-
ting the farmers to stop at home and not to
take up arms against the English flag.
This document however had but very lit-

tle effect on the minds of the Canadian
peasantry.

Fire ship were sent against the English
fleet but caused no damage; the fire hav-
ing been lighted too quick, the British had
time to take measures of precaution. On
the 9th July, the English army landed at
L'Ange Gardien, and established a regu-
lar camp. On the 18th the British fleet
passed up opposite the city but soon drop-
ped down again. On the 31st, the Eng-
lish made an attack upon the French troops
stationed at the Falls of Montmorency, un-
der the command of Major-General Mont-
calm, but were repulsed with a loss
amounting to 500 men.

After the failure of the British at Mont-
morency, General Wolfe, who commanded
them in that expedition, had great doubts
as to the success of the campaign in reduc-
ing Quebec that year. But such was the
enterprising and daring military spirit of
the English General, that at last he suc-
ceeded with one of those extraordinary
chances which are sometimes met in war,
by bold commanders who throw aside all
fear of responsibility. The British had
done but little damage to the Citadel of
Quebec, although the Lower Town was al-
most entirely destroyed. The only way
left the British to subdue the Capital of
Canada, was to gain a position on the
Heights of Abraham, behind the city.—
But the brave and vigilant Montcalm kept
a watchful eye on the most vulnerable part
of his city, and a guard was constantly kept
so as to prevent any surprise on that side.
Orders were given to the English troops
at L'Ange Gardien to come to Pointe Le-
vy, whence they should cross at a certain
appointed time, to what is now called
"Wolfe's Cove;" and that Admiral Holmes
should ascend the river as far as "Cap
Rouge," and then to descend to the spot
where the troops from Pointe Levy were to
land. This bold and admirable plan
was executed on the night of the 12th
Sept. Brigadiers Monkton and Murray
commanded by General Wolfe, landed with
the first division, composed of four reg-
iments; without waiting for the rest of the
troops under Brigadier Townshend, who
had been sent for, they ascended a very
narrow and steep pass, which could hardly
admit two men passing abreast, and made
prisoners of the party under Captain Ver-
gon's command. The whole of the En-
glish army ascended this pass and as soon
as they arrived on the Plains, the soldiers
were ranged in order of battle.

The first news of the British being in
possession of the Plains of Abraham, as-
tonished General Montcalm so much that
he could hardly credit it; he however im-
mediately left the city, and advanced to-
wards the British army, in order to
repel them. General Wolfe could not de-
sire more; the French General had left
his fortifications where it was impossible
to molest him, except by a long siege, and
was then exposed to all the variable chan-
ces of a field-battle. Both Generals seem-
ed to be anxious for the fight, for it com-
menced as soon as the two armies came in
presence of each other. The French lost
their brave and courageous commander,
Gen. Montcalm, and the English met as
severe a loss in the death of the intrepid
and heroic Gen. Wolfe. The French
discouraged by the death of their com-
mander fled, leaving the English complete
masters of the field.

General Vaudreuil, whose name will al-
ways be held in disgrace by the French
people, & who was a fit ornament of the
court of the profligate, licentious and ef-
feminate Louis, XV, instead of going
to the assistance of the brave and unfor-
tunate Montcalm, ordered that the bridge
across the River St. Charles, should be
destroyed, broke up his camp and crossed
in great haste to the other side of the
Jacques Cartier River. To complete the
disaster, Bourgoinville could not join Mont-
calm's corps, as he did not arrive on the
field, until victory had been gained by
the English; he therefore with the re-
mains of Montcalm's army retreated, leav-
ing Quebec to its fate. The garrison of
the city, dispirited at the death of Mont-

calm, and at the retreat of Bourgoinville
to the interior of the country, together
with the shameful cowardice displayed by
General Vaudreuil, who never offered to
fight, but, on the contrary fled without of-
fering any resistance, surrendered without
a struggle, and capitulated on the 18th
September, 1759. The population of the
city of Quebec was then 6,700 souls.

CAPITULATION OF QUEBEC.

1st.—Monsieur De Ramsay asks the hon-
ors of War for his garrison, and that
leave be granted to the garrison to remove
by the shortest route, with arms, baggage,
six pieces of artillery, two mortars or how-
itzers, with twelve charges each. *Ans.* "The
Garrison of the city, composed of the land
and sea troops and the sailors, shall leave
the city with their arms and baggage,
drums beating and match lighted, 2 pieces
of French artillery and 12 charges for each
piece, and shall be shipped as commodious-
ly as possible, to be landed at the first sea-
port of France."

2.—That the people shall not be disturb-
ed in the possession of their houses, prop-
erty, moveables and privileges. "Granted,
on laying down their arms."

3.—That the inhabitants shall not be
molested for having taken up arms for the
defence of the city, inasmuch as they have
been forced to it, and as the people of the
Colonies of both Crowns are obliged to per-
form the duty of militia-men. "Granted."

4th.—That the moveables of the officers
and inhabitants who are absent, shall not
be plundered. "Granted."

5.—That the inhabitants shall not be
transported, nor obliged to leave their
houses, until their condition has been set-
tled between His most Christian Majesty
and His Britannic Majesty. "Granted."

6.—That the exercise of the Catholic,
Apostolic and Roman Religion shall be
maintained; that protection shall be given
to Ecclesiastical and Religious Houses,
particularly to His Lordship, the Bishop
of Quebec, who, actuated by zeal for the
Church and by charity towards the people
of his Diocese, desires to remain constantly
among them, and to exercise freely and
with all the decency that his profession
and the Holy Rites of the Roman Church
shall require, his Episcopal authority in
the city of Quebec, whenever he shall
think it proper, until a decisive treaty be-
tween His most Christian and His Britan-
nic Majesty, determines to whom Canada
shall appertain. *Ans.* "Free exercise of the
Roman Religion, protection to all Religi-
ous persons, also to His Lordship the
Bishop, who may come and perform freely
and with decency the duties of his pro-
fession, when he shall think it proper, until
the possession of Canada shall be decided
by a treaty between His Britannic and
His most Christian Majesty."

7.—That the artillery and munitions of
war shall be remitted with good faith, and
that an inventory thereof shall be taken.—
"Granted."

8.—That the wounded, sick, Commis-
sioners, Chaplains, Physicians, Surgeons,
and all other persons attached to the ser-
vice of the Hospitals shall be treated agree-
ably to the treaty of Exchange of the 6th
February, 1759, consented, to by their
most Christian and Britannic Majesties.—
"Granted."

9.—That before delivering up the Gate
and the avenues of the city to the English
troops, their General will send some of his
soldiers to protect the Churches, Convents,
and the principal houses. "Granted."

10.—That the King's Lieutenant com-
manding in the city of Quebec shall be al-
lowed to send word to the Marquis De
Vaudreuil, the Governor General, of the
surrender of the place, as also that the
General may write to the Minister of
France, to give him information of it.—
"Granted."

11.—That the present capitulation shall
be executed according to its form and ten-
or without being subject to non-execution
under the pretence of reprisals, or for the
non-execution of some former capitulations.
"Granted."

Concluded:—Duplicate between us at
the Camp before Quebec, this 18th Sept.,
1759.

(Signed) CHARLES SAUNDERS.
GEORGE TOWNSHEND.
DE RAMSAY.

In consequence of this capitulation,
Quebec was surrendered to the British.
General Townshend soon left for England.
General Murray remained at Quebec with
5000 troops. The Marquis De Vaudreuil
who after the battle of the Plains of Abra-
ham had retreated to Jacques Cartier, had
left this last place for Montreal, where he
established his winter quarters. But early
in the next Spring another attempt was
made to retake Quebec.

On the 17th April, 1760, Chevalier De
Levy left Montreal with 10,500 men
and was within 6 miles from Quebec be-
fore General Murray knew any thing about it.
As soon as the English General became
acquainted with the fact, he came to meet
the French army and a battle took place at
Ste. Foy,—the English army was entire-
ly routed. This was on the 28th of April.
On the 10th May, De Levy surrounded
the city of Quebec, but on the 16th the
French flotilla having been destroyed, De
Levy abandoned the siege of Quebec
and retreated towards Montreal where he
concentrated all his forces. General Mur-
ray having provided for the defence of the
city of Quebec, left on the 15th June, to
form a junction with General Amherst
who was coming down the St. Lawrence
purposely to take Montreal. On the 6th
September, General Amherst arrived at
Lachine unmolested, and descended from
thence to a plain above Montreal, where he
established his camp. The next morning
the Marquis De Vaudreuil seeing his en-
emy three times as numerous as his own
army, made up his mind to surrender, and
after divers negotiations the following ca-
pitulation was agreed to and signed on the
9th September, 1760.

CAPITULATION OF MONTREAL.

1. Twenty four hours after the sign-
ing of the present capitulation, the Eng-
lish General shall order His Britannic Ma-
jesty's troops to take possession of the gates
of the city of Montreal, and the English
Garrison shall not enter into the city till
after the French troops shall have left.
"All the garrison of Montreal must lay
down their arms and shall not serve during
the present war; immediately after the sign-
ing of these presents, the King's troops
shall take possession of the city gates and
shall place guards in sufficient numbers to
maintain good order in the city."

2. The troops & militia now in garrison
in the city of Montreal, shall leave by the
Quebec gate with all the honors of war,
with 6 pieces of cannon and a mortar which
shall be put on board the vessel on which
the Marquis De Vaudreuil shall sail; the
garrison of Three Rivers shall receive the
same treatment as to the honors of war.
"Referred to the preceding article."

3. The troops and militia which are in
garrison in Fort Jacques Cartier and St.
Helena Island and other Forts, shall be
treated the same way and shall receive the
same honors; and these troops will proceed
to Montreal and to Three Rivers or to
Quebec, there to be shipped for the first sea
port of France by the shortest route. The
troops which are in our forts situated on
our frontiers towards Acadie, at Detroit,
Michilimackinac & other forts, shall receive
the same honors and shall be treated in a
similar way.—"All these troops must not
serve any more in the present war, and
shall likewise lay down their arms; the
remainder granted."

4. The militia after having left the cities,
forts and ports as aforesaid shall return to
their homes without being molested under
any pretence whatever, for having taken
up arms. "Granted."

5. The troops which are now in cam-
paign shall abandon their camps, shall
march, drums beating, with their arms,
baggage and artillery to join the garrison at
Montreal, and shall receive the same treat-
ment. *Answer:*—"These troops like the
others must lay down their arms."